

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 FEBRUARY 1985

Iran-Iraq War

Military Situation — The Iraqi Air Force hit another "large maritime target" south of Khark Island on 4 February, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement reported by INA. Iraqi planes had struck a similar target in the same area on 2 February, according to a military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. As for the fighting on land, the communique claimed that Iraq's 606th Brigade repulsed another counteroffensive by "large groups of enemy forces" on 2 February. It added that between 31 January and 2 February Iran lost 687 men killed and many more wounded in the sector held by the 606th Brigade, which is part of Iraq's 2d Army. Further south, the Iraqis repulsed Iranian attacks east of Basra on 3 February, killing 200 and wounding "large numbers," a subsequent communique broadcast by the radio announced.

For Iran's part, military communiqués reported by IRNA spoke of heavy fighting in the Sumar area over the weekend, asserting that a "considerable portion" of the Iraqi offensives were crushed on 1 February and that the Iraqis sustained 250 casualties in fighting the following day. Meanwhile, the head of Iran's War Information Headquarters warned that Iraq is intending to disrupt the ceremonies marking the 7th anniversary of Iran's Islamic Revolution by attacking Iranian cities and residential areas, according to the agency.

POW's — Iranian POW's captured by Iraq in recent fighting have "refused" to return to Iran because they "prefer" to stay in Iraq, Baghdad radio reported. The announcement, which was made by the POW's at a news conference in Baghdad, followed Iraq's decision to release those captured in the offensives by the Iraqi 2d and 3d Army Corps.

GCC Peace Moves — Recent visits to Damascus by the Saudi crown prince and the Kuwaiti foreign minister were linked to a new GCC move to end the Iran-Iraq war, according to a Kuwaiti paper cited by KUNA. The GCC is proposing a cease-fire followed by a roundtable conference, coupled with attempts to help Iran regain its deposits frozen in U.S. banks, the paper said. The Kuwaiti foreign minister reportedly conveyed "assurances and guarantees" on the proposals in his 2 February talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, who is expected to visit Iran this month. The paper added that the Saudi foreign minister was due to arrive in Damascus the same day, but postponed his visit because of his "lengthy" talks with Iraqi leaders in Baghdad on the same topic.

Lebanon

Bomb Explosions — The clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio reported that the 1 February car-bomb explosion in Tripoli killed 18 people and wounded 50 others. Beirut radio spoke of 50 casualties resulting from the "terrible explosion" outside the Imam 'Ali mosque. Bombs also exploded outside three banks in

West Beirut the following day, injuring six people, AEP disclosed. The Islamic Jihad organization claimed responsibility, describing them as a "last warning" to currency speculators, who have been blamed for the recent fall in the value of the Lebanese pound, the agency added.

The South — Israel has rejected a UN proposal for the deployment of a "symbolic" UNIFIL contingent along the international border during the first stage of the Israeli withdrawal, Jerusalem radio reported. The UN had hoped that such a move would persuade Syria and Lebanon to agree to UNIFIL's deployment in the Sidon area, the radio added. Commenting on the outcome of Israel's withdrawal from Sidon, the radio anticipated a local struggle for power between the Druze, Christians, Shi'ites, Sunnis, and Palestinians, asserting that the Lebanese Army's 12th Brigade is likely to disintegrate. Meanwhile, the commanders of three pro-Israeli militia groups recently left Sidon with most of their men, Jerusalem television noted.

Junblatt in Libya — At a 2 February meeting between Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi and Walid Junblatt, secretary of the Lebanese National Democratic Front, it was decided to "continue escalating armed resistance and not to be deceived by the announcement of the withdrawal of enemy forces," Tripoli radio announced. The Libyan Armed Forces commander also attended the talks with Junblatt.

Israel

West Bank — Jewish settlers briefly blocked roads in the West Bank on 3 February in a protest aimed at forcing the government to increase security on the highways, Jerusalem radio reported. Settlers at one roadblock fired warning shots after local Arabs threw stones at them, the radio said, and in a similar incident the following day Rabbi Moshe Levinger fired shots at stonethrowers near the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp. Israeli security forces had earlier arrested 16 people suspected of "incitement" in Al-Duhayshah, according to IDF radio, but at least two recent attacks on Israelis on the West Bank are attributed to a terrorist squad which has not yet been captured. Meanwhile, the Cabinet discussed the security problems in the area during its 3 February meeting, with Prime Minister Shimon Peres stressing that only the state will implement the law and that no other body will take the law into its own hands, IDF radio noted. Peres said the Cabinet's policy is to be lenient toward civilians while maintaining a firm hand toward terrorists. Industry and Commerce Minister Ariel Sharon proposed the "selective deportation" of "inciters and rioters" from the occupied territories, according to Jerusalem radio.

Reserves Crisis — Israeli economists warned that the country's foreign currency reserves are likely to fall toward a record low level that will endanger the economy, Jerusalem radio reported.

PLO

The Fatah Central Committee has formulated a "working paper" for joint action with Jordan. Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf disclosed in a press statement reported by KUNA. If the PLO and Jordan act within an Arab framework, the working paper could be a step forward, Khalaf said, though he warned against harboring "any illusions of a political solution" to the Palestinian problem at present. Meanwhile, Palestinian command meetings continued in Tunis over the weekend, focusing on ways to confront possible attacks on Palestinians in southern Lebanon after the forthcoming Israeli withdrawal, according to Baghdad Voice of PLO radio.

In a separate development, the PLO denied an Ethiopian accusation that it attended a recent meeting of Ethiopian opposition movements in Khartoum, APS reported.

Jordan

King Husayn and FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker discussed Middle East developments and bilateral relations during the latter's 3-day official visit to Jordan. Amman television reported.

Libya

Greek Arms Deal — Libya has agreed to purchase weapons worth "\$1 billion" from Greece, the Athens paper *KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA* reported. The weapons

will include antiaircraft guns, antitank guns, rifles, ammunition, and "exercise rockets."

Socialist Bloc Relations — Libya and Bulgaria signed an agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation during Bulgarian Council of Ministers Chairman Grisha Filipov's visit to the Jamahiriya, according to a joint communique broadcast by Tripoli Radio. Libya also signed an economic cooperation agreement with the visiting Vietnamese delegation led by SRV Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported.

Britons — Arrangements for the release of four Britons detained in Libya may be hindered by the British prime minister's "rancorous crusade act" of unveiling a memorial plaque to the British policewomen shot dead outside the Libyan People's Bureau in London last year, JANA reported.

Iran

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, in a speech at the 10-Days of Dawn ceremonies broadcast by Tehran radio, dismissed foreign reports of "repression" in Iran. On the external scene, Khomeyni contended that Iran has "no need to resort to terrorism" and opposes such acts.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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Regime Plans To Move Capital to Mazar-e Sharif

NC011750 Paris AFP in English 1732 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, Feb 1 (AFP) — The Soviet-backed Afghan regime is planning to move its capital from Kabul to Mazar-e Sharif, near the Soviet border, according to reports circulating in Peshawar, headquarters of Afghan resistance movements.

A generally reliable Afghan source here said major construction projects were about to begin in the northern city of Mazar-e Sharif which, with a population of 104,000, is Afghanistan's fourth most populous.

It is about 60 kilometers (35 miles) from the frontier with the Soviet Union and 300 kms (190 miles) northwest of Kabul, whose population is 914,000.

The move to Mazar-e Sharif, the source said, would aim at improving security in the capital, facilitating the dispatch of supplies from the Soviet Union and consolidating political and economic ties with Moscow.

Links between the two countries are very close since the Soviet Army marched in five years ago to support the communist regime of Babrak Karmal.

In contrast with Kabul, sitting amid mountains that offer shelter to guerrillas, Mazar-e Sharif's location in the middle of a large desert plain would also make it easier to protect against infiltration and shelling by Afghan rebels, the source said.

The closest Soviet railhead to Mazar-e Sharif is in Termez, on the Amu Darya River which forms the Soviet-Afghan frontier.

Moving supplies to Kabul is much more complicated, calling for a long drive past Mazar-e Sharif through the Hindu Kush mountains and the Salang tunnel, the scene of many rebel ambushes of Soviet-Afghan convoys.

Karmal Addresses Wazir Tribe Representatives

LD031934 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, today met with elders and representatives of the Wazir tribes at the Revolutionary Council headquarters.

Speaking to representatives and elders of the Wazir tribes, Babrak Karmal said: The courageous Wazir tribes, in their struggle against colonialism, have a long and glorious history. They have accomplished great tasks in developing and evolving the Pashtuns' movement.

Babrak Karmal said: The greatness of the Wazir tribes was praiseworthy in Afghanistan's war for independence. For the first time in Asia, Afghans achieved victory against the powerful British imperialists.

Referring to the historical role of border tribes in defending the independence of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal drew the attention of the Wazir elders to the aggressions currently being committed by Pakistan and Iran, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, against the freedom and independence of Afghanistan.

Babrak Karmal added: With the will of our people, we want to build a free and prosperous society in Afghanistan where the honor of Afghans can be protected and the people can live well and in pride. But in our neighborhood, the militarist rulers of Pakistan, who do not have a will of their own, are hostile against our revolution and impose war and destruction on our homeland. We cannot tolerate such an open aggression against our people. Whomever intends to continue war against us and disturb the lives of our people will be punished by the dictates of history.

Babrak Karmal said: The border tribes have deep historical, racial, economic, and spiritual relations with all nationalities and tribes of Afghanistan, which naturally unites them with all of our people. Therefore, throughout history the border tribes have stressed one point along with the people of Afghanistan: They have not tolerated and will not tolerate the filthy shadow of the forces of aggression and the servants of colonialism to pollute the sacred soil of our homeland.

Explaining the essence and humane character of the April revolution to the elders of the Wazir tribes, Babrak Karmal added: Only those who have risen in hostility against the April revolution do not believe in the principles of fraternity with the people of Afghanistan. Those opposed to the revolution are hostile to the social progress and welfare of our masses.

Pointing out the valuable traditions and customs of Pashtuns, Babrak Karmal said: The principled decisions of jergas are considered with appreciation in the DRA and efforts are made, on the basis of revolution's experiences and demands, to further expand and organize the tradition of jergas more than ever before.

Babrak Karmal said: Patriotism, honor of the land and people, defense of the homeland, national sovereignty, and the country's territorial integrity constitute a proud part of the traditions and national customs of the fraternal nationalities of our country.

Babrak Karmal added: Our revolution has foiled and will continue to foil all intrigues that cause discord between the tribes, various nationalities, and the Pashtun tribes. Our enemies want to use those intrigues to divide and conquer our brothers.

Babrak Karmal said: The April revolution has opened the way for maintaining fraternity and unity of all nationalities, tribes, and clans. I request you and the other people of Afghanistan to unite in the broad National Fatherland Front in order to cut off the hand of imperialism and its agents from our beloved homeland.

A BIA correspondent reports that during the meeting, which was also attended by Abdul Rashid Waziri, deputy minister of the Ministry of Tribal and Nationalities Affairs, Hayat Khan, head of the jerga of the Wazir tribes, on behalf of the others, said: The Wazir tribes, not only today, but throughout history, have had

unbreakable fraternal relations with Afghanistan. The people of Wazir, as before, are taking part in defending beloved Afghanistan. This has been the case throughout history. Hayat Khan said: Afghanistan is our home. No one can separate us from the people of Afghanistan.

He sincerely appreciated the warm and sincere words from Babrak Karmal, which reflected Afghan greatness.

The BIA correspondent adds that in respect of Afghan traditions and customs and as an example of national honor, Malek Hayat Khan gave Babrak Karmal a turban as a gift.

Minister Announces Transportation Increases

LD040802 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Kabul, February 3, BAKHTAR — More than 302,000 tons of various goods were transported within the country by the Ministry of Transportation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) during the last nine months of the current Afghan year (begun 20, March 1984). This shows an increase of more than 25,000 tons over the target plan.

This was stated by Sher Jan Mazduryar, minister of transportation of the DRA, in an interview published by the daily *HEYWAD*.

Meanwhile, more than 97 million persons travelled by milli bus, a staterun bus service, during the same period. This number of passengers is 13 percent more as compared with the same period of the last Afghan year.

Talking about the development plan of this ministry, the minister of transportation of the DRA, said: "In order to overcome the shortage of transportation the Ministry of Transportation of the DRA, has in view to establish another two biggest transportation enterprises, to set up a technical service centres, educational centres, residential places for the workers of the Ministry of Transportation of the DRA and building many bus stations in the different parts of the DRA.

Rebel Elements Crushed, Captured; Arms Seized

LD021756 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] In continuation of the fighting security forces' successful operations carried out to clear the country's villages and hamlets of the rebel filth, as a result of such successful operations recently carried out in and around Parvan Province, a number of the counterrevolutionary elements were crushed and 13 of them were captured.

Siezed in these operations were: 23 DShK's with 8,970 rounds of ammunition; 50 various weapons with 15,460 rounds of ammunition; 45 anti-personnel mines; 150 antitank mines; 56 rocket launcher shells; 58 hand grenades; 30 recoilless rifle shells; 2 periscopes; 2 pair of binoculars; 183 kg of explosives substance; 45 mortars and 69 mortar shells; 2 pistols; 13 [word indistinct] and 21 heavy artillery rounds.

One ammunition cache, 2 food depots, 2 motorcycles, and 24 enemy positions were destroyed.

Gandhi Calls for 'Peaceful Use' of Outer Space

*BK311705 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
31 Jan 85*

[Text] The prime minister has called for peaceful use of outer space. Mr Rajiv Gandhi was speaking after unveiling the Soyuz T-10 space module in which the cosmonauts of India and the Soviet Union returned to earth after their space flight in April last. He said peaceful use of outer space will give us tremendous dividends, as it has great potentialities.

The Soviet minister for heavy industry, Mr N.V. Goldin, while presenting the module said that his government is committed to keeping the outer space free from militarization. Squadron leader Rakesh Sharma and Wing Commander Ravish Malhotra were also present. The space module will be kept as a permanent exhibit in the Nehru Planetarium.

President Hails Scientific Cooperation With USSR

*BK020457 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT
2 Feb 85*

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have hailed the economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the two countries as a landmark in the growth of friendly relations between them.

In a message on the 30th anniversary of the India-Soviet agreement [on scientific and technical cooperation], the president, Giani Zail Singh, said that this cooperation has helped India in its efforts to build a strong industrial base. The president was replying to a message on the occasion from the Soviet president, Mr Chernenko, hailing the relationship between them.

Bhutan King Begins 4-day State Visit 1 Feb**Greeted by Gandhi**

*BK011617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT
1 Feb 85*

[Text] The king of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuk, was given a ceremonial reception and a 21-gun salute on his arrival in New Delhi this afternoon.

The king, who is on a 4-day state visit to India, was received at the airport by the president, Giani Zail Singh, and the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, as he alighted from a special plane of the Indian Air Force. He was given a guard of honor by contingents of three services. Later, he was introduced to the members of the union cabinet and representatives of diplomatic missions.

The king of Bhutan is scheduled to have talks with the president, who is holding a banquet tonight in honor of the visiting dignitary. The vice president, Mr Venkataraman, is also scheduled to call on him.

Feted by Zail Singh

*BK020453 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT
2 Feb 85*

[Text] The president, Giani Zail Singh, has reaffirmed India's determination to combat divisive and destabilizing forces and to strengthen and consolidate the country's unity and development. He was speaking at a banquet hosted by him in honor of the visiting King Jigme Singye Wangchuk of Bhutan in New Delhi. The president said our region in South Asia — and the world at large — is passing through difficult times. He said harmony of opinions and perceptions, which exists between India and Bhutan on regional and international issues, enable the two countries to consult each other and cooperate closely. Recalling the common heritage and the close links, the president said the king's visit will help in exchange of views on bilateral and international matters. Giani Zail Singh assured the king of Bhutan of India's continued support in the development of his country.

In his reply, the king of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuk, expressed satisfaction over complete understanding and trust between his country and India on all issues of mutual concern and interest. He said cooperation between the two countries is expanding further in every field. The king said he looks forward to working closely with Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi in strengthening this relationship. Paying glowing tributes to Mrs Indira Gandhi, he said under her dynamic and visionary leadership India-Bhutan relations assumed new dimensions and soared to greater heights. Bhutan, the king said, embarked on a process of rapid socioeconomic development with generous financial and technical assistance from India since the late Jawahar Lal Nehru first visited Bhutan in 1958.

Holds Talks With Gandhi

*BK021359 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT
2 Feb 85*

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the king of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuk, held talks in New Delhi today. The two leaders met for an hour without aides.

Simultaneously, delegations of the two countries held talks. The Indian side was led by the chairman, Policy Planning Committee, Mr G. Parthasarathy, while Foreign Minister Dawa Tsering headed the Bhutan side. Bilateral and regional issues figures at the talks which were held in a spirit of great cordiality and harmony. There was identity of views on the issues discussed.

The king of Bhutan has invited Mr Rajiv Gandhi to visit Bhutan and the invitation has been accepted. Dates for the visit are to be worked out.

Earlier, the king visited Rajghat and Shantivana this morning and laid wreaths at the samadhis [cremation sites] of Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs Indira Gandhi. The minister of state for power, Mr Arun Nehru, accompanied him.

Zia Speaks on Government's Islamization Efforts

*BK011533 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT
31 Jan 85*

[Text] Two committees are being set up to review the pace of the enforcement of the Islamic system and to recommend concrete measures to further accelerate the process of Islamization in the country. This was announced by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq at the concluding session of the 2-day convention on the enforcement of Islam. He said a 3 to 4-member committee will review the work accomplished during the past 7 and 1/2 years toward making laws in line with Islamic teachings. The second 10- to 12-member committee will review all other aspects of the establishment of an Islamic system. These committees will make an in-depth review of all steps taken by the present government to enforce a true Islamic system in the country. They will also point out shortcomings and suggest measures to overcome difficulties and problems in this regard. The names of the committee members will be announced in about 2 weeks and the committees will submit their respective reports in 3 months on the strategy to be adopted in the future toward enforcing an Islamic system in the country.

The president said all the country's laws have been brought in line with the teachings of the holy Koran and that holy prophet and there is no law in force now that contradicts Islamic principles. He said the reports of five previous committees on various aspects of Islamization will now be examined by the two new committees to make concrete suggestions in this regard. The president appreciated the work of the five committees and assured them that the government will take every possible step to implement their recommendations. He described the recommendations as concrete and comprehensive.

The president again said that the resolution of the objectives of the Constitution will become part of the text of the Constitution; a balance between the powers of the president and the prime minister will be created; and other issues will be settled through constitutional amendments. These amendments are being drafted and will be enforced following Cabinet approval.

The president also noted his government's efforts to enforce an Islamic economic system in the country and said Pakistan is proud to have taken the initiative in this field. He said his government wants to raise the status of the mosque prayer leaders but it will not interfere in their work and ideas. He said the government does not intend to enforce similar kinds of sermons for all mosques during Friday prayers. The president said considerable progress has been made in connection with the reformation of society, but much remains to be done in this regard. The problems of bribery and beggary are still prevailing and they cannot be eradicated unless they are rejected by society. He called upon the people to initiate a holy war against such evils.

About the self-assessment scheme [regarding taxes], the president said only 3 to 4 percent of such assessments will be verified and others will be accepted without verification. Earlier, the chairmen of the five committees presented their recommendations. Radio Pakistan's representative says the convention ended with prayers for the enforcement of the Islamic system and for the success of efforts for the integrity, stability, and the prosperity of the country.

Saudi Defense Minister Arrives, Meets With Zia

*BK020818 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT
2 Feb 85*

[Text] Saudi Arabian Defense Minister Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz arrived in Islamabad a short while ago. Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan and others welcomed him at the airport. Immediately after his arrival, the distinguished guest called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

Foreign Secretary Naik Departs for Maldives

*BK031525 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT
3 Feb 85*

[Text] The foreign secretary, Mr Niaz A. Naik, has left Islamabad for Karachi on his way to the Maldives to lead the Pakistani delegation to the South Asian Regional Cooperation [SARC] foreign secretaries meeting beginning at Male on Tuesday [5 February]. The meeting is to review the progress and implementation of the integrated program of action of the SARC countries. The most important item on the agenda relates to the discussions on preparations for the first SARC summit meeting to be held in Dhaka in the last quarter of this year. The meeting is also expected to consider reports submitted by the technical committees on agriculture, rural development, meteorology, telecommunication, science and technological cooperation, health and population, transport, postal services, sports, arts, and culture.

Delhi Reports Ban on Election Boycott Reports

*BK021251 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT
2 Feb 85*

[Text] In Pakistan, newspapers have been banned from reporting on the opposition boycott of general elections later this month. The measure coincides with the demands from the Council of Pakistan Newspaper Editors for removal of all curbs imposed on the press to provide for free and fair election.

Reports say that newspapers in Karachi today appeared without any story on election boycott. Some dailies in Islamabad and Rawalpindi, however, carried a few items on the opposition.

SRI LANKA

Premadasa To Leave for Thailand, Singapore 6 Feb

*BK021059 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT
2 Feb 85*

[Excerpts] The prime minister leaves the island on Wednesday, the 6th, to deliver the keynote address at the first ministerial meeting on environment in Asia to be held in Bangkok. This is on the invitation of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

Mr Premadasa will have official talks with the prime minister of Thailand on matters of mutual interest. He is also expected to call on the Sangaraja [Supreme Patriarch] of Thailand.

On his return journey, he will pay a short visit to Singapore, where he will have a meeting with the prime minister of Singapore.

Mr Premadasa will make use of this opportunity to explain to the leaders of these two countries the present situation in Sri Lanka. He is also due to meet the Sri Lanka communities in Thailand and Singapore.

Delhi: Colombo Put on Alert; 20 Soldiers Killed

*BK031622 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
3 Feb 85*

[Text] In Sri Lanka, the capital Colombo was brought under strict alert today as Sri Lanka prepared to celebrate its 37th anniversary of independence tomorrow. Officials said in Colombo that security has also been tightened in all strategic points on the island, particularly in the troubled Northern Province. The main celebration will be held near Parliament at the Jayewardenepura 8 km off Colombo.

Meanwhile, Sri Lanka is reported to be getting from Britain naval boats and small arms to equip its forces for operations against Tamil militants. A PTI report from London says that two senior Sri Lankan ministers — Mr Lalith Athulathmudali and Mr A.C.S. Hameed — have just concluded talks with the British ministers on the situation in their country. Informed sources said that patrol boats and small weapons are being acquired by Colombo on a commercial basis from Britain.

According to an agency report, militants claimed to have killed 20 soldiers and destroyed 2 of their armored vehicles in an attack on Wednesday. The clash is said to have occurred at (Poligandy), a coastal village near Point Pedro. However, there is no word about the incident from the authorities in Colombo.

Government Imposes Censorship on Terrorist News

*BK011309 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT
1 Feb 85*

[Text] Government has imposed a censorship on news relating to terrorist activities and measures to combat terrorism in the interest of national security. The secretary to the Ministry of State, B.I. Gunatunga, is the competent authority under the emergency regulations.

All news reports, editorials, articles, cartoons, and other printed matters relating to terrorism will have to be submitted to the competent authority.

Tamil Party Accuses Government on Ethnic Problem

*BK030415 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT
3 Feb 85*

[Text] The Ceylon Workers' Congress [CWC], a Tamil political party of Sri Lanka, has accused the government of escalating the ethnic problem. In a statement issued in Colombo, the CWC urged the government to immediately reopen negotiations and resume the abandoned political conference to seek a solution to the problem. The statement said that India's help must be sought for a speedier solution.

The Ceylon Workers' Congress represents over 4 Lakh Tamils working in the tea growing areas of Sri Lanka. Its state minister, S. Thondaman, is the minister of rural industrial development in the Sri Lanka Cabinet.

Curfew in Batticaloa District Lifted 1 Feb

*BK011354 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT
1 Feb 85*

[Text] The curfew is lifted in Batticaloa District and in the assistant government agent divisions of Tirrukkovil and Akkaraipattu with effect from today.

Delhi Reports 4 Killed in Landmine Explosion

*BK301244 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT
30 Jan 85*

[Text] In Sri Lanka, four people were killed and six seriously injured in a landmine explosion in the eastern province last night. Security officials said in Colombo that the mine was set up by militants under an ambulance carrying patients. The ambulance was coming from Kaluwanchikudi to a district hospital in Batticaloa when it was blown up.

Ten-Days of Dawn, Anniversary Ceremonies Held

Khomeyni Speaks

LD031416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT
3 Feb 85

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni at meeting with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, members of the Assembly of Experts, Friday imams and foreign guests participating in the ceremonies of the "Ten-Days of Dawn" in Tehran 3 February — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I am grateful to the gentlemen who have taken the trouble to come here, the gentlemen from the Assembly of Experts, our country's Friday imams, and all the guests of the Ten-Days of Dawn. I hope that almighty God will guide all of us to follow His chosen path. You are all aware of the pain. You know that today Islam is facing (?tricks) of the major powers, their affiliated systems, and their agents. Those gentlemen who have come from abroad should note and see whether the foreign propaganda against the Islamic Republic, which is in fact against Islam, corresponds with reality. Is this propaganda justified against Iran, the people of Iran, the Government of Iran, or the clergy of Iran? If this propaganda corresponds with facts, then our guests should advise us, and if they do not, then the gentlemen have some shari'a [religious] duties. That is, when they go back to their own countries, to gatherings of their people, they should reflect the truth they have observed.

Those who disseminated this propaganda against us are not against Iran, they are frightened of Islam and its expansion. They fear Islam's expansion to engulf all Islamic countries and illuminate all the oppressed people of the world. [Words indistinct] therefore, they are afraid of Islam and their target is Islam although they pretend they are against Iran. Since they cannot blame Islam they blame Iran instead. But the truth of the matter is that they do not want Islam. If there were a democratic republic instead of the Islamic Republic, they would not have minded. But it is an Islamic Republic and instructions of Islam do not give them the opportunity to continue with their plunderings and bullying. They are as they think. In the glorious Koran, in the story of Adam.

All the corruption and problems of the world stem from an illness called self-conceit [khod-bini]. Pains cannot be cured unless this satanic quality is removed. Anyone who intends to cure himself personally should eradicate this habit. He should undergo mortification and should not see himself as great and important. He should not say: I am a scholar. He should not say, as some angels used to: I am holy and superior. [Khomeyni refers to a religious story in which Satan, who was an angel, refused to bow to Adam, a creature of God. Satan said that he was superior to Adam.] A Friday imam, who goes among the people to guide them, should refine [tahzib] himself first before being able to guide others. A government that intends to make people do good things should purify [tazkiyah] itself first. A theologian who wants to invite people to become familiar with divine matters, will have no power unless he refines himself first.

You gentlemen who have come to Iran, I want you to visit the battlefronts, meet our young men, and see for yourselves the

crimes committed against the Islamic ummah. I want you to visit prisons and prisoners here and then make another visit to prisons in Iraq to make a comparison. Afterward, I want you to return to your own countries and report the situation as it is, for we do not expect you to utter a single word that is untrue.

What we expect from you who are here is not to confine yourselves to debates, statements, and (?discussions) and then leave it at that. If Friday imams were to get together somewhere abroad, they should not devote their efforts only to delivering some speeches, sermons and, perhaps, certain useful utterances and then issue a resolution and go home and rest. (?This is unacceptable.)

If you were to issue a hundred statements, deliver a hundred speeches and condemn a hundred times and then fail to follow through, the whole thing would serve nothing. All you may have accomplished would be to have delivered some speeches, to have taxed yourselves without achieving anything at all. On the other hand, if you were to persist and follow up issues wherever you are; if you were to reveal corruptions committed, if you were to divulge the corruption of the big powers against mankind; if you were to tell the people about the measures taken by the parasites of the big powers, and, eventually, if you were to tell the people about the situation in Iran, good or bad — then the people would awaken. The Iranian nation did not awaken suddenly one morning; the Iranian nation's ulema worked hard for years.

Those who have always criticized Iran — actually if you listen to any radio transmitter you will hear criticism of Iran — those who speak of repression in Iran, crimes committed in Iran, of prisons in Iran, of tortures in Iran and of executions without trials — one expects you gentlemen to see for yourselves and look into the matter now that you are here. Go and look for yourselves. You have seen the situations in streets and bazaars. Do you believe that people are being harmed? When you attended the Friday prayers session, did you notice anyone being threatened with a gun to attend this Friday prayer? This is what they say about us.

If abroad and in your respective countries you hear there are a great many corrupt individuals here, then you must realize that Iran's opponents are afraid lest the situations there might be transformed to embrace Islam. What they intend to do is to create obstacles; they intend to build a dam against the phenomenon, thus preventing the voice of Iran from reaching other countries. However, they are making a mistake.

The higher their loudspeakers, the more powerful Iran shall become. The more they accuse Iran of resorting to repression, tyranny, espionage and allege that Iran has a hand in whatever is happening throughout the world, the more strength they give to Iran. When nations notice that the United States is building barriers around it and around the White House, lest someone from Iran go over and blow it up, then the people come to appreciate Iran's might, remark on how powerful the country is. So, they lie, assuming they can weaken us. They are lying; Iran is against all such acts; Iran enjoys logic and reasoning. We are advancing in accordance with the Nahj ol-Balagheh [book written by 'Ali]. We have no need to resort to terrorism.

Actually, those who oppose us are committing terrorism; right now they are engaged in such acts in Iran. Except that they cannot. They (accuse) Iran of such acts. Those who claim to oppose terrorism harbor centers of terrorism. The America that keeps harping on the question of humanitarianism, the United States whose President keeps talking of humanitarianism — Is that country truly a humanitarian one? It is a country that has set the whole world ablaze. We are talking about an America that is pushing mankind to the precipice of annihilation. Are they truly humanitarian? Is Islam not humanitarian? Is the Islamic Iran not humanitarian?

Brothers, when you leave, explain all these things. Do not sit at home until they attack. You attack, they will retreat. Do not sit at home, being afraid that something might happen.

You should act in accordance with the Koran. The Koran treats those who are Muslims, those who are pious and have faith in God as brothers; but those who are not, the Koran says: Kill them, imprison them, beat them.

You gentlemen should relate the issues that God has put forth when you return to your countries. You should explain to the people what the verse "hard against disbelievers, tender among themselves" means, when dealing with those who have attacked Islamic lands and are destroying everything there. On the one hand, mullahs who are puppets of royal palaces are engaged in propaganda, corruption, and saying things against Islam and creating rift among the muslims; on the other hand, they [not specified who] have attacked the people and are plundering all their possessions. In the midst of all this we sit and watch. What business is it of ours? We should just go and pray and fast. Is that our duty? Was the Lord of the Pious [Imam 'Ali] like that?

How long are we going to be asleep and ignorant? When you return to your own countries, tell the people, tell the world what these powers are doing to the world, to the oppressed. When there are so many people suffering and starving in Ethiopia, they are dumping their wheat in the sea, or spending their money on arms so that they can destroy the world. They are humanitarian [said sarcastically]. With this form of humanity they wish to trample on us all. With these organizations they want to destroy human rights.

I hope that God will have mercy on us and awaken us [cheers from the crowd] — awaken us to all the aspects of Islamic precepts. Do not think that Islam is praying of the Prophet's way of life and other examples. May God awaken us all [cheers] and give you all good health and prosperity, save the oppressed mankind from the miseries stemming from the big powers, [cheers] and preserve our religion [cheers]. Peace and God's mercy be upon you. [Followed by slogans from the crowd]

Khamene'i Addresses Friday Prayer Ceremony

LD011233 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT
1 Feb 85

[Excerpts] On the eve of the 6th anniversary of the glorious Islamic revolution and on the first day of the Ten-Days of Dawn, millions of our Muslim compatriots today marked the anniversary

of the return of the imam of the ummah to the Islamic homeland by taking part in the glorious Friday prayer ceremonies. Together with other cities of our country, the people of Tehran took part in Friday prayer ceremonies in great masses and said their prayers in the University of Tehran and its surrounding streets under the imamate of Hojjat ol-Eslam Val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i.⁹ The Friday imam of Tehran said in his second sermon: Today, after 6 years, we have gained great victories in various areas and this is one of the miracles of the revolution. Despite the war, which has been imposed on our nation for more than 4 years, we have held the initiative in all areas, including the battlefronts; and the might of our combatants and alertness of our Armed Forces on the battlefronts are so remarkable that the enemy resorts to tricks in order to boost the morale of his soldiers. He wants to show his supporters that he is still present on the arena, that he is still alive, and has not decomposed behind his earth works. But, with the help of almighty God, this nation will determine the fate of the war through the victory of Islam and the muslims.

Referring to the death of the holy Fatimah az-Zahra, peace be upon her, Hojjat ol-Eslam Val-Moslemin Khamene'i said: "The life of this honorable and dear lady is an example for Iranian women who, despite all the wrong education and all the policies intended to corrupt the woman and to drag her through a quagmire, has decided to remain pure, outstanding, and a follower of holy Fatimah.

Continuing his second sermon, the Friday imam of Tehran added: Last week, the meeting of the Iranian, Syrian, and Libyan foreign ministers in Tehran was a symbolic move with deep meaning regarding all the attempts to create support for the Camp David hegemony in the world. The United States created the Egypt, Jordan and Iraq axis in order to protect its interests in the region and to expand the Camp David conspiracy.

We, however, announced that we shall not remain silent about this plot. We welcome the progressive Arab countries and any other independence-seeking country that decides to assist us in the struggle against the United States.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Val-Moslemin Khamene'i added:

[Begin recording] Another political move last week was the visit by our prime minister to the Latin American countries. This is the main issue for us and we announced it from the start of the revolution. Wherever we feel that a nation has been wronged and oppressed, we feel sympathy for it. What is the reason for our sympathy and close links with African countries? Why do we feel sympathetic toward and accept as one of us any nation in the world that is suffering under the scourge of global arrogance? We feel that we are standing by any government prepared to combat and fight against global arrogance. The presence of the Islamic Republic's prime minister in Latin America, in Nicaragua — which is directly threatened by the United States — means that the nation of Iran, the Government of Iran, and the Islamic Revolution of Iran will defend the oppressed and meek everywhere, even next door to the United States. [shouts of "God is the greatest"]

Whether the United States likes it or not, whether it struggles

against us or not, the nations, states, and governments that are suffering under the burden of pressure of the world's arrogant powers will come together, will clench their fists, and will eventually rise for confrontation. We are prepared to be the spearhead of this arrow. Our nation is ready. We will place our experience at the struggling nation's disposal.

Why are they bullying other nations? Why do they not leave people in other parts of the world alone so they can find their human identity? Why do they not permit other nations to make their own decisions? What rights have the United States and other powers to intervene in Lebanon's affairs? Why should they interfere in Palestine, in North Africa and other regions, preventing those nations from carrying out their everyday work? Why is the United States present in the Persian Gulf like thieves, like international gendarmes? Why? What justification does it have for coming to this side of the world?

Well, now that you intend to put pressure on nations by force, then you should know that the nations will join hands; they will find one another in every corner of the world; they will clench their fists.

Be aware that the day when the selfless nations make their decision, the arrogant powers will not be able to stand against them. [shouts of "God is the greatest" and approval from the crowd][end recording]

Musavi Stresses 'Islamic Values'

LD030838 Tehran IRNA in English 0833 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 3, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi said Saturday that the Islamic revolution has drastically changed values in the Iranian society.

Addressing staff members of the prime minister's office here Saturday afternoon, Musavi noted that realization of true Islamic values in the society and following Imam Khomeyni's life as a pattern, enabled Iranians to overthrow the former regime and adopt a life style which guaranteed the Islamic revolution.

He stressed that the Islamic revolution put an end to corrupt values dominant during the pre-revolution society such as being wealth and status conscious. For instance, he added, in such a society there was no room for science as a value but rather as a means to reach higher status.

Musavi Opens Exhibition

LD021503 Tehran IRNA in English 1230 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Feb. 2, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi inaugurated the fourth exhibition of the achievements of the Islamic revolution in a special ceremony held at the site of Tehran's permanent trade exhibition on the first day of the Ten-Day Dawn ceremonies (Feb. 1-11) Friday.

Speaking at the inaugural ceremony, Musavi stressed that the Islamic revolution was firmly standing on its feet and, whether the superpowers accepted or not, it was becoming further stabi-

lized.

He said what was important on the sixth anniversary of the Islamic revolution was that the superpowers had become disappointed with their great expectations for the downfall of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The prime minister noted that another important issue was that the Islamic revolution had presented another vista of humanity to the world. It was the Islamic revolution, he added, that proved to the world that it was possible to uprise without having any tendency towards Eastern or Western powers.

Musavi said that in his recent visit abroad, he found out that Iran's Islamic and revolutionary movement has even shaken the world of Christianity, adding that the principal essence of the Islamic revolution was the merger of religion and politics.

Elsewhere in his speech, Musavi referred to the plots hatched in the region against the Islamic Republic of Iran and the overall support for the Baghdad regime in its imposed war against Iran.

On the economic situation in Iran, the prime minister said that according to the reports of the Central Bank, Iran's inflation rate was 11.9 percent for December which showed Iran's capability of controlling the issue when the figure was compared to those of even advanced countries.

In an indoor area of 30,000 sq. m. and a similar space outdoor, latest scientific, industrial, economic, cultural and educational achievements of the Islamic revolution will be displayed to the public.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Speaks

LD012038 Tehran IRNA in English 1422 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 1, IRNA — The First of the Ten-Day Dawn ceremonies marking the sixth anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran, was inaugurated with an opening speech by Majlis speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, at Tehran's Vahdat (Unity) Hall, Friday morning.

Attending the ceremony were a group of martyrs' families, foreign guests, the disabled of the revolution, government officials, Majlis deputies and ambassadors to Tehran.

Congratulating the world's oppressed masses on the occasion, the Majlis speaker stressed the significance of this historic period in the victoriously ongoing struggle of the Muslim Iranian people. He then compared the post-revolution political, economic, social and military dimensions of the Islamic Republic system with that of the regime of the ex-shah. Excerpts: Political dimension: Before the victory of the Islamic revolution, the Americans and their allies definitely acted as the sovereign rulers in this country. In memoirs of the then U.S. ambassadors and others, and despite the fact that even during that period the shah claimed independence, it was reported that he received instructions on the administration of the country from American and British ambassadors, several times a week.

The Americans, the British and sometimes the Israelis had played prominent roles in such important places as the ground, naval and air force bases as well as on issues pertaining to military purchases, intelligence, defence, army, etc.

The industries, too, were dominated by foreign experts. In foreign policy, friendly relations were maintained with the most detested regimes of the world like the South African Government, Israel, regional reactionaries, Chile, El Salvador. But with popular systems there existed only a ceremonial relationship.

But today, everything is completely different. The decisions made in today's Iran, are against U.S. interests.

Furthermore, we don't know a country in the world like Iran which stands so bravely and so strongly against American unrightful decisions. Some of the others still engage in diplomatic niceties. This outspokenness is peculiar to the Islamic revolution and its greater leader.

The breaking of the idol which is America in the world was a great task which imported considerable pride and dignity for the Iranian nation.

Cultural dimension: From cultural point of view the despicable Western values and culture totally influenced the ruling and well-to-do class. Its influence was even greater upon them than those in the West.

The artists, who constitute a nation's greatest wealth of human talent, because they articulate and give meaning to a society's existence had been as though drawn into dens of iniquity and their work at best resembling a product of such trade as is practiced at brothels.

At that time emerging cultural models for Iran's Islamic society were cheap Western movie stars who were portrayed as progressive men and women.

The situation in the universities was so ugly that universities themselves likened them to "wedding ceremonies." The educational system was given to churning out a Westoxinated [as received] youth generation, who were both anti-Islamic and un-patriotic.

They themselves thus became part of the process and instruments whereby they perpetuated such alien values throughout society.

However, all that has been changed. Now the movies, the press and T.V. promulgate informative and wholesome news and programs. The harmful commercial advertisements are gone, and compared with the whole world countries, Iran is a paradise on earth from the viewpoint of Islamic thought and the cultural revolution.

Judicial, legislative, and administrative dimensions: Presently, there are hundreds of expert and honorable theologians and judges working at the justice departments and revolution's courts. Of course more time is needed to train judges proficient in law.

Our Majlis (Islamic Consultative Assembly) is not comparable with the ceremonial Majlis of the past regime. We have the Council of Guardians supervising the Islamic decrees, something which is unique in history.

The managers and those in charge of our government offices comprise mostly reliable and responsible individuals serving the people.

Military and economic dimensions: Our Army has been revived and today it is one of the most powerful armies in the region. The day we put, with the grace of God, a victorious end to the imposed war, no other country would dare to attack us.

In economy, the achievements of the Islamic revolution are more brilliant. The economy of the past regime was limited to sale of oil and spread of consumerism.

This is a simple short-policy which could be adopted by any government which doesn't have plans on staying in power. As was customary of the former regime, such a government could on the one hand, blackmail its oil customers, and on the other keep the well-off class satisfied. The majority of the people including the villagers and urban dwellers derived no benefit from the programs of the former regime.

But today our policy is different. If some facilities are to be put at the disposal of the people of Tehran, the same facilities are provided to other cities and remote areas in the country.

We cannot accept the idea that Tehran have telephone connections with all parts of the world but our villages be deprived of this facility. Therefore the emergence of shortages in Tehran is inevitable.

Today, instead of six million barrels, we export less than two million barrels of oil a day, and our revolution precipitated the increase in the oil price, which was a great service.

If we had spent budget allocations of four and a half years of the imposed war, that is, 4,000 to 5,000 billion rials (43.4 to 54.3 billion dollars), on industries, today we would be one of the most powerful industrial countries of the world.

This unique revolution must be proud of its achievements, its impact on the world, the honour it has gained for Islam and Muslims, the morale it has inspired throughout the Islamic world and the challenge it is posing to global arrogance.

Before Rafsanjani's speech, the minister of Ershad-e Islamic (Islamic guidance) welcomed the audience. He said in his speech that today, the Islamic Republic, which is the fruit of this revolution, is a spiritual power and the greatest center of hope for the world's freedom-seekers. The enemies of Islam too, looked at the Islamic Republic as a spiritual power and have therefore risen against it, resorting to various means and schemes.

The next speaker was Dr. Sacheddin, a Tanzanian professor teaching at an American university. In his brief speech, he referred to the significance of Islam in the world and the greatness of the Islamic revolution in Iran, and said with its

all-out tenets and instructions, Islam aims at establishing a system of justice and equity throughout the world.

Comparing the situation in Iran in 1960's with now, he said one should conduct a thorough research into the various facets before and after the revolution in order to understand what has occurred after the 1979 Islamic revolution in Iran.

Speaking on the comprehensiveness of Islam and Islamic precepts in running the social, economic and political affairs of the world, he said the Islamic revolution of Iran has proved this despite the efforts of its political enemies.

The Tanzanian professor said in another part of his speech that the Third World was suffering from cultural self-alienation but that the Islamic revolution inspired self-confidence in world Muslims and reminded them of the great power they possessed. Therefore, he said, Muslims must attach greater importance to their cultural and Islamic heritage.

In his speech the Tanzanian guest lauded the leadership of Imam Khomeyni throughout the oppressed world and wished further success for the Islamic revolution.

Velayati Briefs Visitors

LD020816 Tehran IRNA English 0808 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 2, IRNA — Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati Friday evening said that the Islamic Republic of Iran marked a turning point for the revival of Islam in the world.

Velayati was outlining Iran's post-revolution foreign policy to the gathering of foreign and domestic guests of Ten-Day Dawn ceremonies to mark the sixth anniversary of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

He stressed that the best outcome of the Islamic revolution was the achievement of real independence in Iran.

Noting that the present world was inclined either to the West or the East, Velayati said that as long as Muslims were under the domination of either of the two, their political situation would not improve.

Muslims, who comprised almost one fourth of the world population, possessed large natural resources, the foreign minister said. But, he added, their dependence on the East or the West has weakened the Islamic community to the extent that a few million Zionists have trampled upon rights of muslims in a holy Islamic land.

Therefore, he stressed, the outstanding victory of the Islamic Republic of Iran was to follow a policy of neither East nor West and to expand relations with the Third World, especially muslim, countries. But, he said, the two superpowers do not like this policy and would employ all possible means to hatch plots against Iran. "Because", he added, "if the idea which has been materialized in Iran is spread to all Islamic states, world situation will be changed."

During the Ten-Day Dawn ceremonies, officials of the Islamic Republic will brief the guests on various cultural, political, judicial, economic and military issues in the country.

Lebanese Clergyman Cited

LD021225 Tehran IRNA in english 1205 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb 2, IRNA — An outstanding religious figure of Lebanon, Alim Sayyid Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, said here that the Islamic movement in Lebanon has grown so deep that the U.S. and its allies would not be able to crush it.

Fadlallah who is in Tehran to attend the Ten-Day Dawn ceremonies marking the sixth anniversary of the Islamic revolution of Iran, referring to future plots of the Zionist regime in Lebanon, said it would hatch new plots to retaliate for its defeats in southern Lebanon.

To this end, the Zionist regime would sow discord among muslims and Christians of southern Lebanon on the one hand, and between muslims and Palestinians on the other.

The objective of such vicious acts, he added, was to prove to the world public opinion that Lebanese are unable to maintain the security of their country and, therefore, international or Zionist forces should be present in Lebanon. However, he stressed, Lebanese would no longer give in to such pressures and besides, the Islamic movement has become so strong and also has been recognised regionally and internationally.

The U.S. Administration, by attributing terrorist acts to Islamic resistance forces in Lebanon, aims at halting their progress. However, he pointed out, the U.S. too will not be successful.

Commenting on the Islamic Conference Organisation, he said he did not expect much from it or other organisations of the so-called Islamic countries. This was because most of these countries were following the U.S. line and as a result, certain countries such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Iraq, are not favourable towards the activities of muslim mujahidin in southern Lebanon.

This was because, he added, the mujahidin were fighting against the Zionist regime and were mobilising the Arab nations against that regime. On the other hand, the said governments are trying to deal with the Zionist regime in a peaceful manner because they are afraid of the culmination of the Islamic movement in Lebanon.

Consequently, he said, decisions made by the ICO or other organisations were mainly for propaganda purposes in international arenas.

He further told IRNA that the Islamic resistance forces in Lebanon would employ all possible means to campaign against the U.S. and its allies in the region. They consider clearing Muslim areas from the U.S. and any other arrogant power such as the USSR and its allies, their duty. Commenting on the dangers threatening the Islamic movement in Lebanon, he said such threats were posed by the U.S. which has been trying to

crush the movement in Lebanon. However, the movement, due to its strength, will overcome all these pressures, he concluded.

Oil Ministry Issues Communique on OPEC Price Cut
LD031916 Tehran IRNA in English 1903 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 3, IRNA — The Iranian Oil Ministry said in a communique here today that the price cut in crude oil price as decided upon by ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Geneva last week was "just another deadly blow upon the organizations."

The communique published by the Public Relations Bureau of the ministry said the Islamic Republic continues to believe that the decisions of the members of the organisation last week are not in the interest of the deprived masses in the oil producing countries nor would they be in the interest of the consumer countries in the long run.

The Oil Ministry communique is critical of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Nigeria, Indonesia, Venezuela, and Ecuador for having proposed a price cut in the prime rate of their crudes despite the arguments put forth by representatives of the Islamic Republic, Algeria and Libya.

The communique blames "the invisible hands of our enemies who had received deadly wounds as a result of the decisions of the OPEC meet in its 72nd session... and their dependent elements" for a new price cut below the earlier dollars 29 bpd which decision it says was inconsistent with the agenda of the OPEC meet in Geneva.

Khamene'i Chairs 2 Feb Cabinet Session
LD022042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] The Cabinet held a session this afternoon chaired by Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president, and was attended by Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Majlis speaker; Musavi-Ardabili, chief of the Supreme Judicial Council; and Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister. In this session, the latest political developments and domestic and foreign events were examined and discussed.

UN Commission Rejects Iraq's Claims on Shelling
GF020742 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] The UN delegation has rejected claims by the Ba'thist-Zionist ruling regime in Iraq of a military attack by forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on residential quarters inside Iraq.

After inspecting many areas 98 km north of the city of Basra, which the ruling regime in Iraq claimed that the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran had attacked, the UN delegation, which is currently in Baghdad, announced that existing evidence does not indicate an Iranian attack in the area.

It should be noted that the ruling regime in Iraq had claimed that two villages 98 km north of the city of Basra were attacked by forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 26 January.

Iraq Plans To Attack Cities, Residential Areas
LD021120 Tehran IRNA in English 1117 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 2, IRNA — The Iraqi regime intends to attack Iranian cities and residential areas simultaneous with the anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran and thus repeat its inhumanistic acts by massacring civilians.

The head for the War Information Headquarters, Kamal Kharrazi, announcing this to IRNA Saturday, said that reports received in this connection and existing evidence all indicated that the Iraqi regime was considering plans to turn the Ten-Day Dawn ceremonies marking the seventh anniversary [as received] of the Islamic revolution into mourning ceremonies by repeating its inhumanistic measures through bombing innocent civilians.

The Iraqi regime, he added, being defeated in its tanker war, attempted to obtain permission from international circles by resorting to fabricated allegations on the shelling of a school by the Islamic Republic. But he stressed, this time again the futility of this allegation was revealed and U.N. experts who had visited the scene had dismissed it.

Previously, the Baghdad regime had accused Iran of attacking the vicinity of Basra, the WHI head noted, adding that this allegation was also rejected by the experts.

Kharrazi said that as it has been emphasised in the Army communique that the Islamic Republic is faithful to its undertakings, "once again we announce that if the Iraqi regime continues committing its crimes and implement its threats on the bombing of residential areas and Iranian cities, no doubt we will retaliate in kind. Then, the aggressive Iraqi regime will realise that repentance will not prove effective anymore."

Asked on the Iraqi regime's objectives in pretending to launch an attack, the War Information Headquarters head said that every year during the Ten-Day Dawn ceremonies, the Iraqi regime initiates activities to divert world public attention.

Last year, he added, it attacked the city of Dezul and two years ago it launched an attack on Tang-e Chazabeh (in southern fronts).

During the past few days, the Iraqi regime has attempted to launch attacks on Majnun Islands, in the south, and in the western front where they were crushed by the resisting Islamic combatants, he said.

Emphasising that by doing so, Iraq followed its propaganda objectives, Kharrazi noted that this was soon revealed to the world. He stressed that the Iraqis themselves were totally aware of the fact that they were not able to make the least infiltration into the Islamic Republic of Iran's territory.

He called on the world opinion to deeply think about Iraqi

regime's peace-seeking allegations and remember that the regime which was allegedly pretending to seek peace has explicitly announced it would repeat its aggression against Iran.

"Could such a regime which, if it gained enough power, would not hesitate to commit any crime, be responded to by any means other than weapons," Kharrazi asked.

Joint Staff Command Issues Communiques

No 1,991

LD011749 Tehran IRNA in English 1740 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb 1, IRNA — The Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces in its 1991st communique issued today, said that Islamic combatants and Iraqi forces battled in close quarters in Sumar region, in Bakhtaran Province, Thursday.

The stalwart Islamic defenders smashed several tanks and a great deal of weaponry of the aggressors, checking their advance and killing and wounding a number of enemy troops, fire exchange still continues in the region, the communique said.

Following the Iraqi defeat in southern Majnun Islands, the Iraqi aggressors launched more futile assaults, this time in Sumar. The flurry of Iraqi light-hearted attacks are believed designed to upset the military control of the Islamic combatants and for propaganda designed to overshadow the Ten-Day Dawn ceremonies (marking the anniversary of the Islamic revolution in Iran).

In the northwestern operational fronts, the Islamic combatants zeroed in on Iraqi motorised units and columns as well as their bunkers, thwarting their activities. Several Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and a vehicle carrying munitions was set ablaze and destroyed.

In clashes in the border region of Sardasht, in northwest Iran, Islamic combatants patrol units of Arvand River, nine bunkers and three observation posts were smashed and at least 12 enemy troops were killed or wounded.

Five houses and shops were damaged in Abadan Thursday as a result of Iraqi long-range fire upon the city, concluded the Joint Staff Command Communique.

No 1,992

LD021748 Tehran IRNA in English 1732 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 2, IRNA — Heavy fighting continued between Iranian and Iraqi forces in the Sumar operational region Friday, the Joint Staff communique said today.

A considerable portion of Iraqi offensives were crushed, and casualties and losses of equipment were inflicted on the enemy forces, it added.

An enemy attempt to capture Iranian positions in the region failed on Thursday.

In other fronts, Communique No. 1992 reported sporadic artillery fire being traded in most battle fronts.

It said seven Iraqi soldiers were killed in the western fronts, four were killed or wounded in the front overlooking Marivan in Kurdistan Province, and four others were killed across the Arvand River in Khuzestan Province.

In one western front, three enemy surveillance posts were levelled.

The Islamic forces zeroed in on enemy concentration points in Piranshah, Sardasht, and Marivan fronts in the north west Friday, outdoing Iraqi artillery fire and repelling their patrol units.

In an area overlooking Marivan, one ammunition truck and parts of enemy positions were destroyed.

The communique added that in the southern province of Khuzestan, sporadic artillery fire was traded throughout Friday, raging heavier in Kushk, Shahrani, Zobeidah and the Majnun Island fronts.

In the Nahr-Anbar fronts of the south, enemy armoured vehicles were detected and checked under artillery fire. Also at 02:30 a.m. (23:00 GMT) Friday, a group of enemy soldiers were spotted in this front and forced to escape.

Across the Arvand River, enemy artillery fire was suppressed and seven bunkers were demolished.

Meanwhile four houses were damaged in Abadan by Iraqi shelling, also on Friday.

No 1,993

LD031809 Tehran IRNA in English 1639 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb 3, IRNA — At least 250 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded in the Sumar front in the border region of Bakhtaran Province Saturday as battles raged on for the third straight day, the Army Joint Staff reported today.

It said the Iraqis lost six tanks, three trucks carrying personnel, one mortar launcher, one heavy machine gun and more than 20 group bunkers. Three of their vehicles, one tank and two heavy machine guns were also damaged.

Communique No. 1993 said in the southern front across the Arvand River, about 20 enemy casualties were inflicted and five of their group bunkers were demolished.

In other southern fronts, two Iraqi trucks were destroyed in the exchange of fire. Enemy reconnaissance units tried to penetrate the positions of the Islamic forces twice in the Khorramshahr region but casualties were inflicted on them and they were forced to retreat each time.

Iraqi shelling of Abadan damaged two homes on Saturday.

There was no major military activity in the north western fronts on Saturday because of snow and fog, the communique added.

No 1,994

LD041426 Tehran IRNA in English 1420 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb 4, IRNA — An Iraqi warplane was shot down Sunday by Iranian anti-aircraft fire over the Persian Gulf region, the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces reported today.

"At 17:02 (13:32 GMT) on February 3, the anti-aircraft units of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran targetted and shot down an intruding aircraft of the aggressor Iraqi regime in the Persian Gulf region," Joint Staff Communique No. 1994 said.

This was the second downing of an Iraqi plane in the region since the last reported instance on January 14, which occurred in a dog fight with at least one Iranian Air Force plane.

Meanwhile four civilians, including a young child, were martyred under heavy Iraqi artillery barrages in Abadan today, IRNA correspondent in Ahvaz, Khuzestan Province, reported.

Eight other civilians were injured as the small population of this southern war-torn city were celebrating the anniversary of the Islamic revolution. Seven homes, three government buildings and one shop were damaged.

The Joint Staff communique said four other civilians in Abadan were injured by Iraqi shelling Sunday and eight homes and shops were damaged.

In the battle fronts, it said fighting resumed in the Sumar region of Bakhtaran Province at dawn Sunday and as a result "considerable" losses of men and equipment were inflicted on the Iraqi forces.

After three days of intense battle, the Islamic forces have beaten back Iraqi attempts to capture new Iranian territory in the region. On Saturday, at least 250 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded there.

In the southern fronts, the Iraqi and Islamic forces in the bottom end of the Majnun Island began trading fire at 8:00 p.m. (16:30 GMT) Sunday which lasted until 04:00 a.m. (00:30 GMT) today.

The communique also said six Iraqi soldiers were killed in their positions across the Arvand River as the Islamic forces destroyed six weaponry positions and observation posts, one logistics bridge and one 81 mm mortar launcher.

In the Eynkhosh, Kushk, and Hoseyniyeh fronts, infantry and motor patrol units of the Iraqi forces were forced to retreat under fire.

The Islamic forces demolished one enemy 50 mm heavy machine gun position in the Zobeydah front, also in the south.

Fire was exchanged in the north western fronts on Sunday, being heaviest in the Sardasht front, it added.

IRNA Reports 1 Killed, 10 Injured in Earthquake

LD031055 Tehran IRNA in English 1040 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Shiraz, Fars Province, Feb 3, IRNA — At least one person was killed and ten others were injured in three subsequent earthquakes which rocked cities of Firuzabad and Jahrom, in Fars Province, late Saturday and early Sunday.

The earthquakes, registered at 5.6 degrees on the Richter scale also damaged a number of houses. The epicenter of the earthquakes was Fathabad village in Firuzabad, south of Fars Province.

An official at the Geophysics Institute of Tehran University told IRNA that the earthquake which rocked southern areas of Shiraz was also registered by Geophysics Institutes of Tehran, and a number of other similar institutes in the country. He added that in April 10, 1972 an earthquake with an intensity of 7 degrees on the Richter scale caused heavy casualties and damages in the same area.

The official said that Fars Province had the highest number of earthquakes while eastern part of the country had so far experienced the severest tremors.

Further on Quake Damage

LD031859 Tehran IRNA in English 1835 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Shiraz, Fars Pr. Feb. 3, IRNA — Some 1,000 buildings were completely levelled and 500 others were damaged partially by successive earthquakes that shook the township of Fathabad, 30 kms south west of Shiraz, in Fars Province, before dawn Sunday.

The township — with a total population of 40,000, had 1,540 buildings — was the area worst hit by the quake.

Reports say one person is known to have been killed so far in Fathabad. Twelve others were injured and transferred to hospitals in the nearby town of Jahrom.

A total of 80 people have been injured in Firuzabad and Jahrom and several surrounding villages.

Fathabad residents said the first quake was weak when it shook the area at about 2:00 a.m. this morning (10:30 p.m. GMT Saturday), enabling people to get out of bed and leave their homes.

The second quake was much stronger, measuring 5.6 on the Richter scale.

An eyewitness told IRNA at 3 p.m. that light tremors were still shaking the area at the rate of one per 20 to 30 minutes, preventing frightened people from remaining in standing buildings. Provincial officials have requested 5,000 tents for the people in Fathabad, who are in urgent need of other primary goods as well.